

THE CHINA MAIL.

Vol. XXII. No. 1138.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

DESTINATION	INTERESTED	DISPATCH
Amoy	Early	Early
Canton	Early	Early
Swatow	Early	Early
Shanghai	Early	Early
Yokohama	Early	Early
Kobe	Early	Early
Manila	Early	Early
Batavia	Early	Early
Singapore	Early	Early
Penang	Early	Early
Malacca	Early	Early
Sumatra	Early	Early
Java	Early	Early
Bombay	Early	Early
Calcutta	Early	Early
Madras	Early	Early
Colombo	Early	Early
Perth	Early	Early
Aden	Early	Early
Suez	Early	Early
Alexandria	Early	Early
Port Said	Early	Early
Tybe	Early	Early
Brindisi	Early	Early
Genoa	Early	Early
Liverpool	Early	Early
London	Early	Early

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

D. B. ROP

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

1. THE EVENING MAIL.
A DAILY PAPER.

Price—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Action" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.
WEEKLY PAPER.

Price—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 4 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*. The *China Mail* has been permanently enlarged in size, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *Evening Mail* and *China Mail* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.
THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH

Price—To Subscribers to the Weekly Issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "Notice of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.
Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation.
(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1865

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

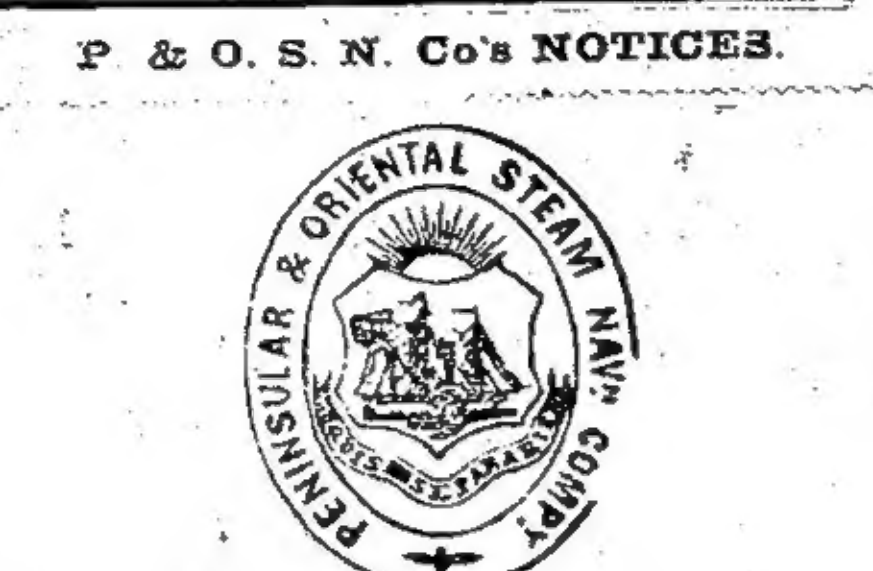
THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Com. any are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.
Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;

ALSO
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ELLERRE," Captain WHITE, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Spectators, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 15th December, at 2 P.M. CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 14th Dec.; SPECIE until Noon on the 15th December; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 14th Dec.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

* * * * * Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Steamships of Loading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of this Bill of Lading, with reference to the transshipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 3, 1866.

Notice.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton.—
Ex "Orissa,"

A. W. & Co., 1 in diamond, 1 c. Medicines
B. B. & S., 1 do.
H. C. R., 1 c. Revolvers.
I. W. R., 3, 1 do.
B. & Co., 16, in diamond, 1 do.
B. & Co., 22, in diamond, 1 do.
D. W. S., in triangle, 1 do.
C. D. 16, 1 do.
1,394, in diamond, 1 do.
From Gibraltar.—
Ex "Orissa,"

J. M. R., 1 c. Baggage.
Hongkong, November 19, 1866.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

To facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of loss," as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

Notice.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICE

STEAM TO
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchau.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ADIZ," will have immediate despatch for the above Places.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, December 6, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

Notice.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Impériales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery—

From Bombay.—
N.M., 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.
From Marseilles.—
Ex "Imperatrice," 1 case Effects.
K. & Co., Meyer, 1 case Effects.
L. T. 221, 1 case Baggage.
M. L. G. 1, 1 case Baggage.
De Peitro, 1 Parcel Books.
A. CONIL,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 3, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NISSEN & PARKER,
ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

BANK NOTES, CHEQUES, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS.

ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR

JOINT-STOCK BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GENERAL EXPORTERS TO THE EAST AND WEST INDIES, CHINA, AND SOUTH AMERICA.

SADDLERY, FIRE ARMS, CLOTHING, PLATED WARE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE OR CONSIGNMENT.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.

Letters addressed to Europeans in their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.

By EDWARD J. WAINING, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.

Cloth, gilt, 8vo. Price 3s., exclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.

LONDON:—Messrs CHURCHILL & SONS, 11, New Burlington Street.

FIELD GLASSES.—TETTER'S

BIRACULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality Indian Mounts £3. 13s. 6d., £5. 6s., &c. &c. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES.

EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., £18. 18s.

The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Or order through Messrs SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs GRINDLAY & Co.

CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Greasy Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Glasses it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agent J. Sanger and Son, 150 Oxford St., London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, COLLAS. All others are counterfeits.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT combines the lightness of a Straw Hat and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS, Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE, "STAR-BRAND."

TO BE HAD ONLY OF HEINTZMANN AND ROCHUSSEN, 23, ABchurch Lane, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY ROYAL COMMAND

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY DIRECTS THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC, and of all who USE STEEL PENS, to the INCOMPARABLE EXCELLENCE of his Productions, which, for QUALITY OF MATERIAL, EASY ACTION, and GREAT DURABILITY, will insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature.

They can be Obtained Retail of Every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 51, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.H. THE MOHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER OF THE GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER OF THE CASKET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. the PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL LONDON, Class 23.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER OF THE CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERRY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, illustrated, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES—Gold and Silver at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, L.V.H.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates, Silver, 15 Guineas; Gold, 20 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and GARAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES, TOWERS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELEC. TRO-PLATE.

BRONZES PART by ROSA and ISIDORE BONHEUR PRADIER, MENE, BARVE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE designed expressly for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIBBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, illustrated, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60 LUDGATE HILL 25, OLD BOND STREET and 99 WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

Coughs, Asthma, and Eruptive CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These LOZENGES may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON & BRASS BEDSTHEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from falling into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is a Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

* * * Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent

E. MOSES & SON,

CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDQATE, LONDON.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S

Victoria Violet

AND **VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA.**

Trade Mark: "A PEACOCK."

1 lb. Tin, 10s. 6d. per lb. 2 oz. " 5s. 6d. " 1 oz. " 2s. 6d. " 1/2 oz. " 1s. 6d. " 1/4 oz. " 6d. "

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture, suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Furs, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unapproached, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

TUPPER & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING SHEETS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., 61A, MOULBATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Dinnerford's Fluid Magnesia.

Is the great Remedy for ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SORE THROAT, AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS. It is the Physician's Cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC COLIC, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of FEVER and FEBRILE IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate adults, and for the distresses of Pregnancy, DINNERFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the celebrated Lemon Syrup Tonic A DELICIOUS REFRESHING SALINE AND APERIENT.

Prepared by D. DINNERFORD & Co., CHEMISTS—LONDON.

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for DINNERFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNERFORD & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs JOSEPH OXFORD, HENRY DAVENPORT, JACOB ARNHOLD and ALEXANDER COSMAN LEVISOHN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the Partners, who will henceforth sign the firm in liquidation.

OXFORD & Co.
Hongkong, China, September 11, 1866.

WITH reference to the above business hitherto carried on by Messrs OXFORD & Co., at Hongkong and Canton will be continued by the undersigned, who have this day established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents under the firm of,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
J. ARNHOLD.
A. C. LEVISOHN.
P. KARBERG.
Hongkong, September 11, 1866.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR JOSEPH KRUMMENACHER was from the 1st July 1866, admitted a Partner in my Firm which henceforth will be carried on under the Style and Name of SANDER & Co.

F. SANDER.
Hongkong, September 24, 1866.

NOTICE.

ing, Mr. Barnard General, Dr. Tavora's willingness to aid him in his mission to accomplish, which release of the said Government and people and relative of the ship with their com- identify those who ver." After stating appeared only in the having no legal status, Barnard requested that cit for him an avator, as his clients, and disposition of the ship with the illegal co- state to His Excellen- vances they had to, especially as the com- officers of the port be forwarded through Tavora promised to same day Mr. Barnard the Attorney General Governor would be Sharp as arranged, "chagrined" at the vessel in Hong the ship's papers were proper authorities of all regulations, with, and that there the owners or char- vessel. Mr. Barnard wrote to Dr. Tavora might be detained formed for laying to force. No answer ritates late that day and eventually or to be released, ranging from 8 to this was being de- Tavora's suggestion, tion and affidavit, ing to get them sv the authorities th Mr. Barnard their action on the part No notification day, Mr. Barnard rous officials, who enquiries said that in proper order and tioned on the previo on shore." He th Senhor de Pinto, Barnard and his children on the 7th Barnard's agent, tion to go on board his clients in order the latter, the judg not sanction that, any individuals n shore. Mr. Barna applied for travel, shore to see them that they (the co- tracts and had be- morning Mr. Barna who took him, Mr. to a barroom wif confined, but at Chinese to speak He eventually com- look through the identify any of the children were amined and that present; adding th be kidnapped they their respective di- Some of the plac from various place one or two belong- After this the J- uard that he had Chinese to see th- At-on or to order- shore; that if he must apply to uard accordingly. informed him th with any official but that he begg half of his client humanity to allo be allowed to c- friends, so that taken for their r- emor replied th- hands of the high Government and fere. But that he- tified that he- know what to d- tervention of a Chinese relative any interests wh- ernment would a- Portugal. After this the done, and as a- addressed to th- and relatives of- tioned was draw- Portuguese and the matter might- tion, and here th- This sounds "the coolies go" 10 days, since, it the fuling prices of procuration at Brokerage, Advances to come Clothing 4 suits, Provisions for two age to Cuba Commission to agent Sundries, Consular fees, Say, Kidnapper, Total, Freight per coolie, Total Cost, Value of coolies at least. The per coolie. If w- It is proposed in London in a gational body. been secured a new street lea- the Mansion and building is and 276,000, and have already News. A New quarter in Boston? It is to give, digests of all ca- the United States Board of the amount be as follows: d. is., personal, 1,581,220,030 d.

Returns.

3,950	81,419
77,469	81,419
81,419	81,419
29,980	

zed while the ship was at Hongkong. On landing, Mr. Barnard called on the Attorney General, Dr. Tavora, who professed his willingness to aid him in the object he sought to accomplish, which he defined to be "the release of the said children by order of the Government and permission for the parents and relatives of others to go on board the ship with their counsel and attorney and identify those whom they wished to recover." After stating that he, of course, appeared only in the capacity of a petitioner having no legal status in Macao, Mr. Barnard requested that Dr. Tavora would solicit for him an audience with the Governor, as his clients, relying on the presumed disposition of Senhor Horta to put down the illegal coolie traffic, wished him to state to His Excellency in person the grievances they had to complain of—more especially as the complaint lay against the officers of the port and naturally could not be forwarded through their hands. Dr. Tavora promised to obtain this interview for Mr. Barnard at noon next day. The same day Mr. Barnard received a visit from the Attorney General who stated that the Governor would not receive him or Mr. Sharp as arranged, and that he was highly "chagrined" at the action taken respecting the vessel in Hongkong. Moreover that the ship's papers were in due form, that the proper authorities had been complied with, and that there was nothing to prevent the owners or charterers despatching the vessel. Mr. Barnard, the following morning wrote to Dr. Tavora begging that the vessel might be detained until time had been afforded for laying the information in proper form. No answer was given, but the vessel sailed late that day, carrying 33 little children to be released and sent on shore—ages ranging from 8 to 12 years of age! While this was being done Mr. Barnard at Dr. Tavora's suggestion drew up an information and affidavit, but on Mr. Sharp proceeding to get them sworn he was informed by the authorities that "there was no need" as Mr. Barnard then awaited some further action on the part of the authorities. No notification reaching him by the next day, Mr. Barnard again called upon numerous officials who in reply to his anxious enquiries said that "matters must be done in proper order and that the children mentioned on the previous day would be brought on shore." He then called upon the Judge, Senhor de Pinto, who should see the children on the following day, and on Mr. Barnard's again applying for an authorization to go on board the ship for himself and his clients in order to see the relations of the latter, the judge replied that he could not sanction that, but that he would order any individuals named to be brought on shore. Mr. Barnard accordingly sent a letter in French to the judge in which he applied for two friends, who asserted that they (the coolies) had signed no contracts and had been kidnapped. The next morning Mr. Barnard called upon the judge who took him, Mr. Sharpe, and the Chinese to a barracoon where the 33 children were confined, but at first would not allow the Chinese to speak a word to the children. He eventually consented to see if they could identify any of them and then stated that the children were about to be privately examined and that no strangers could be present; adding that if any were found to be kidnapped they would be sent back to their respective districts. Some of these children had been brought from various places up the coast, more than one or two belonging to Skatow. After this the Judge, informed Mr. Barnard that he had no power to let the Chinese to see their friends on board the ship or to order the latter to be sent on shore; that if he wished to have this done he must apply to the Governor. Mr. Barnard accordingly called on His Excellency, informed him that he had no connection with any official action taken at Hongkong, but that he begged his interference on behalf of his clients; and in the interests of humanity to allow the kidnapped coolies to be allowed to come on shore to see their friends, so that eventually steps might be taken for their release. To this the Governor replied that the question was in the hands of the high officials of the Portuguese Government, and that he would not interfere. But that Mr. Barnard might be interested that the Portuguese Government knew what to do very well without the intervention of a Hongkong Barrister or of Chinese relatives or persons representing any interests whatever, and that the Government would act according to the laws of Portugal. After this of course nothing was to be done, and as a last resource a memorial addressed to the Governor by the parents and relatives of the 12 coolies above mentioned was drawn up to be translated into Portuguese and Chinese, requesting that the matter might be taken into consideration, and here the matter rests at present. This sounds very like "letting all the coolies go" as stated in court here a few days since. It is interesting to add that the sailing prices of coolies and the expenses of procuration are—

Brokerage,.....	8 4 a
Advances to coolies,.....	9 a 12
Clothing 4 suits,.....	5 12
Provisions forvoy,.....	12 a 15
Age to Cuba,.....	5 per head.
Commission to agent,.....	5
Sundries,.....	5
Consular fees,.....	5
Say,.....	845
Kidnapper,.....	45
Total,.....	890 put on board.
Freight per coolie,.....	50 a 75
Total Cost,.....	\$165
Value of coolies at Cuba \$275 at least. The profit therefore equals \$110 per coolie. If women, much more.	

It is proposed to erect a Memorial Hall in London in connection with the Congregational body. An eligible freehold site has been secured between Bow-lane and the new street leading from Canonstreet to the Mansion House. The cost of the site and building is estimated at between \$75,000 and \$70,000, and of this sum about \$50,000 have already been promised.—*Building News.*

A New quarterly has made its appearance in Boston—*The American Law Review.* It is to give, amongst other things, full digests of all cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

This Board of Equalization has determined the amount of property in New York to be as follows:—Real estate, 1,156,463,416 dols.; personal, 354,828,220 dols. Total, 1,531,291,636 dols.

THE CHINESE AND THE ORDINANCES.

The following memorandum appears in Saturday's Government Gazette:—

I have inquired, according to my promise, into the statement of certain Chinese residents in their Memorial of the 2nd instant, as to the inconvenience and possible extortion in Chinese ports to which the carriage of large painted Nos. on licensed vessels might give rise. The whole subject has, at my desire, been carefully considered by the Chinese authorities who are anxious to aid the legislation undertaken by this colony for suppressing piracy—an object which the British and Imperial Governments have equally at heart.

I have much pleasure therefore in now stating that I have just received information officially that the highest Chinese authorities in the neighbouring provinces do not consider the objections of Memorialists to be well founded, but that, nevertheless, as a proof of goodwill and of their anxiety to promote the views of this Government, circular orders have been issued to all authorities at the Chinese coast harbors to prevent attempts at extortion, or molestation of vessels having Hongkong licenses.

If any Chinese regulation requires a vessel to carry Nos. denoting registry in a Chinese port, according to an old law, the renewal of which is contemplated with a view to assimilating the laws of Hongkong and China in all that regards the coasting trade, there nevertheless need be no apprehension of embarrassment arising from the two sets of figures. On the contrary a vessel carrying both will enjoy a double security.

I take this opportunity of making an explanation to those Memorialists who have quite recently expressed their hope that I would not enforce all restrictions of the ordinance on the passenger and provision boats that make frequent visits to Hongkong, and which restrictions they state "have been regarded even by the local authorities as likely to be in proportionate expense and inconvenience."

I am not responsible for explanations or views by others of the intended action of this Government. Yet though such strictures may be either erroneous or incomplete, Chinese residents must have been gratified by observing in the tendency of such remarks to uphold, as far as possible, the freedom of their coasting trade, and all but the most necessary restrictions, and that they anticipate the wishes of this Government.

It will suffice, however, to state that there never was an intention to subject ordinary passenger and provision junks to the inconvenience and expense of procuring the numerous passes, notices, and clearances required of other vessels.

The "Special Permit" mentioned in Clause 16 of the Ordinance is intended to meet such cases, and a license of the first or second class—at a lower rate—according to tonnage—will be granted to every boat of that description which finds moderate security for good conduct and observance of the law. At the foot of such license it is intended to add a special permit dispensing until further notice with the observance of some or all of these restrictions, as the case of some of our ancestors is as inapplicable to Hongkong in modern days as would be the thumb screw of the Maiden (the parent of the guillotine) to a modern convict. I had the ancient Mariner's Tupper who made the proverb been at our Club house last night, when sundry men from the Land of Cakes met to do honor to the glorious memory of the patron Saint of Scotland, he would have seen that "haggis" and "feast" were perfectly convertible terms. What Scotchman does not refer to his haggis as Macdonald's haggis?

"Then in the empire of thy heart,
Where I alone would be,
If others should pretend a part,
Or dare to share with me;
I'll smiling nook at thy neglect,
And never love thee more."
No Scotch "feast" is complete without a haggis, and very properly so too; for from its own intrinsic merits as "a pudding containing the entrails of a sheep or lamb, chopped with fine herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leek and spices, and boiled in the maw," a haggis is the centre-point of good-fellowship and healthy patriotic feeling—a fact that was very evident among the haggis and their friends who last night celebrated St. Andrew's anniversary. But why do Scotchmen venerate St. Andrew? Gibbon has told us about St. George, as a layman, but we have never met with any such history of St. Andrew. Theologically his career is not unfamiliar, and he certainly suffered in the flesh. Peter Crispologus (who of course is popularly known as the "haggis") was crucified upon a tree; and the apocryphal Hypocritus assures us that it was an olive tree. There was a representation of the saint's cross at the banquet, in the form of the letter X. But nobody knows why painters have so ignored it. There is no valid authority for it. If we had a "Pleasant X" here, perhaps the problem might be solved. If not, the problem of the haggis is open for discussion over the wine and walnuts, and between the songs, after dinner last night, and we give the hint for use at the next merry meeting of St. Andrew's men. The Hon. W. T. Mercer occupied the chair, supported on his right by Mr. H. B. Gibb and Mr. Magnus; on the left by Drs. Dick and Mackenzie. The weight of oratorical labor fell on the worthy chairman, who discharged his duties admirably. The usual loyal and other toasts were given and heartily received, and a very pleasant evening was spent by the company—the "wee men" hours afloat the twal" striking, and even "jocund day standing tip toe on the misty mountain's apex" ere the sons of the "land of the mountain and the flood" sought soft repose on their respective pillows.

same distance. Only the first stages were shot through on account of darkness setting in. We subject the principal scores made by the competitors, and it will be seen that Mr. C. Wagner has again proved himself a good marksman, by winning the claret cup, with 15 points out of a possible score of twenty. Lt. Harris also made good shooting at five hundred yards. Captain Adams 2/20th officiated as umpire to universal satisfaction; Lt. Harris likewise deserves the thanks of all present for his energetic efforts to pleasantly arrange everything, in which very difficult exploit he succeeded admirably, being throughout the life and soul of the whole meeting. The pool targets were also very well patronised during the afternoon, and it might be suggested that a cheap pool, say 25 cents every Saturday or so, would prove highly remunerative to the Society, and keep the members at the same time in good practice.

The last stage of the shooting, at six hundred yards for the silver cups will be fired through on Saturday next at 3 P.M. when it is to be hoped there will be a good muster of the members, and their friends.

Claret Jug—200 yards.

C. Wagner,.....	2 3 3 4—15
W. Urquhart,.....	2 3 3 2—13
M. Moore,.....	2 3 4 2—13
C. D. Kerr,.....	2 3 3 3—13
Lt. G. F. Harris,.....	2 3 3 2—12
A. Lind,.....	2 3 3 2—12
D. Davidson,.....	2 3 3 2—12
E. L. Woodin,.....	2 3 2 2—12

There were 24 entries.

Silver Cup—500 yards.

Any description of rifle.

Lt. G. F. Harris,.....	2 3 3 4—15
E. L. Woodin,.....	2 3 3 2—13
C. Wagner,.....	2 3 3 2—13
W. R. Urquhart,.....	2 3 2 0—9
Bathurst,.....	0 2 3 0—9
C. Cohen,.....	0 2 2 0—8
G. King,.....	0 2 3 0—8
A. Lind,.....	2 2 3 0—7
M. Moore,.....	0 2 3 0—7
C. D. Kerr,.....	0 2 2 0—6

There were 19 entries.

Silver Cup—500 yards.

Government bullets.

Lt. G. F. Harris,.....	2 3 3 4—15
M. Moore,.....	2 3 0 4—11
W. R. Urquhart,.....	2 3 2 2—11
Lt. Whiteford,.....	2 3 3 0—11
O. Wagner,.....	3 2 2 0—10
H. J. H. Papp,.....	3 0 2 2—7
W. J. Lavender,.....	3 0 3 0—6
R. R. Hughes,.....	2 0 0 3—5
R. Calvert,.....	2 3 0 0—5

There were 22 entries.

A Bull's-eye counts,..... 4

Centre,..... 3

Outer,..... 2

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

THERE is an old Scotch proverb to the effect that "They ne'er saw great dainties that think a haggis a feast." The proverb possesses the merit of antiquity, but the wisdom of our ancestors is as inapplicable to Hongkong in modern days as would be the thumb screw of the Maiden (the parent of the guillotine) to a modern convict. I had the ancient Mariner's Tupper who made the proverb been at our Club house last night, when sundry men from the Land of Cakes met to do honor to the glorious memory of the patron Saint of Scotland, he would have seen that "haggis" and "feast" were perfectly convertible terms. What Scotchman does not refer to his haggis as Macdonald's haggis?

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Club held their first Prize meeting Monday afternoon Dec. 3rd. Kowloon. It was well attended, not only by subscribers, but also by visitors and the officers of the various regiments. The entries for the three prizes were as follows:—

1st Prize. A target of 1000 yards, the card showed renewed interest in the art of rifle shooting. At a quarter to two, the P. & O. steamer Dragon received on board a good muster of members, and directly afterwards His Excellency the Governor embarked with the Attorney General, the little vessel steamed across to the mainland, and landed her party, all of whom at once started for the scene of operations, where they arrived, after a walk of about a mile, very hot and dusty. Taking a hasty refreshment from sundry flasks, that were called into requisition to restore the loss of tissue, consequent upon their exertions, the whole party then proceeded to business. Before this could be done, it was necessary that His Excellency should first open the proceedings by firing the first shot, and therefore in the form, Lt. Harris, the honorary secretary, handed a rifle to the Governor, who in a short address expressed the satisfaction he felt in presiding at the present meeting, but at the same time, hoped the members as a competent body to enter again into the contest, because he, as it were, opened the ball for them. He then, with the view of setting an example, and in the hope that everyone of the members would prove a better shot than himself, although it was quite possible he might get up a quiet match with his friend General Guy in the course of the afternoon. His Excellency concluded by expressing the intention he had in the present proceedings, and his conviction that the gentlemen present, and others who persisted themselves by practice in the use of the rifle, materially added to the security of the colony. His Excellency then raised his rifle, and fired the first shot, which from the fact of a red and white flag being hoisted by the markers, must have been a good one, indeed nothing less than a bull's-eye. His Excellency thereupon turning to the members, declared the Hongkong Rifle Association open, at the same time wishing it success and prosperity; which kindly sentiment was received by all present with three rounds of cheers. The firing immediately commenced at both targets, and was kept up with spirit until it became too dark to sight them, but the accuracy of the marksmen was somewhat marred by a strong wind, blowing against the ranges. The prizes to be shot for, three hundred yards, consisted of a claret cup, and three hundred yards, with any description of rifle and any position? of the two latter, prizes one with Enfields at five and six hundred yards, five shots at each range, and the other for any description of rifle at the

also at anchor in the vicinity of the *Pow-hatton*, and it being dark at the time; mistook that vessel for the one she was in quest of, and beat up towards her. These movements excited considerable suspicion on board the American vessel, as another junk appeared to be beating up in company towards them, and also when the darning nature of the locality is taken into consideration. In fact the only difference in the statement of the boat people, and that of Mr. Charles E. Davis, the chief mate of the *Pow-hatton*, was as to which hailed the other first. Following the former statement, they hailed the ship, and were duly greeted afterwards with two shots, both of which took effect, severely wounding two of the crew, who are now in hospital. According to the people of the ship, the suspicious movements of the two junks, and the late hour, very much alarmed the Captain, he ordered the mate to hail them, to which the boat answered, and they ran up to a close distance of the ship; on this the Captain having no "ulterior intentions," ordered the mate to board them, ordered the mate to fire two shots which he immediately did, when the boat made off. There being no doubt that the accident arose from no fault of the Captain, or mate as indeed they were only keeping a trifle watch in a dangerous place, over the property entrusted to their charge. The magistrates, Mr. Whyte, before whom the complaint was made, in dismissing the charge, said that under any circumstances the case did not come within his jurisdiction but he would suggest that the agents Messrs Russell & Co., made some compensation to the wounded men; indeed he had no doubt but that they would do so.

Proclamation.

SIR, Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Kwang-tung and Kwang-si: Kwo, Governor of the Province of Kwang-tung; and SHIH, Superintendent of the Imperial Maritime Customs of Kwang-tung; Issue the following Commands for general instruction.

Whereas the population of the Province of Kwang-tung make use in their daily transactions of Foreign Money, the circulation of which has long been customary, and has been admitted as advantageous and convenient, Now of late there have been issued from the Mint of Hongkong Dollars, Half Dollars, and other Coins of smaller denomination, and request has been made by the British Acting Consul Mayers that officials might be deputed to submit this Coinage to Assay. Heretofore officials were accordingly appointed, for the purpose of jointly proceeding with the testing process; and the result of the Assay has been that, on being brought into comparison with the Standard of Hai-kwan Sycee Silver, the Hongkong Dollar is equal to the Standard of Nine hundred thousandths, and hence One hundred and Eleven Taels, One Mace, and One Candaren are in the true Coinage of Hongkong are equivalent to One hundred Taels in Hai-kwan Sycee. A certificate to this effect has been drawn up in testimony thereof by the Kwo Hing Mow and four remaining Customs' Banks. It is proper, therefore, that the same be placed at the disposal of the public, and that the rate in the payment of dues to the Government, as also to general circulation, for the convenience of the public; and this Proclamation is accordingly issued.

Wherefore it is hereby proclaimed to all classes of the people beneath our jurisdiction, be it known to you that the Hongkong money newly issued from the Mint of Hongkong has been submitted to Assay by Officials deputed for the purpose, and that it may be used in payment of dues to the Government and in general circulation. It should not be looked upon with suspicion, doubt, or indifference.

FURTHERMORE, we stringently prohibit the fraudulent imitation of the coinage of the Hongkong Mint by evil-disposed persons unlawfully counterfeiting it in pursuit of gain; and, in the event of such criminal proceedings being ventured upon in disregard hereof, the guilty parties shall assuredly be seized, on discovery of their offence, and brought to justice. Let all obey this special Proclamation.

Tune Chih, 5th Year, 10th Moon, 18th Day, (November 24th, 1866).

Witnessed by W. F. MAYERS, Vice-Consul, True Copy.

ALEX. FRATER, Assistant.

THE LORCHER LIEBEL CASE.

The Police Magistrate, J. C. Whyte, Esq. gave judgment on Monday morning.

The complainant, before his Worship commenced, said: I beg to inform you that in whatever way you decide, I shall be satisfied with a retraction of the libel.

His Worship then delivered judgment as follows:—I have carefully perused the two articles which have appeared in the *Evening Mail*, and which the plaintiff in this case considers to be libellous. I am of opinion that they do exceed the fair limit of comment, which is very properly conceded to a public journal. There can, as it appears to me, be no doubt that the articles in question are intended as a satire on the conduct of the plaintiff's conduct in regard to a case which was very recently brought before this Court, in which he was charged with being concerned in the unlawful imprisonment of some Chinese Emigrants, but which charge was dismissed by the adjudicating Magistrate. And as I read the second article, I understand it as an interpretation that the plaintiff has been guilty of some infringement of the Regulations in force in this Colony respecting Coolies. The plaintiff avers that he considers the articles to reflect on him, and that they will have the effect of preventing him from procuring a living in the Church of which he is an ordained Minister. Now the law gives any person who feels himself aggrieved the right of proceeding by indictment and civil action against the party by whom he has been libelled, and it has always been held that imputing to a man an offence of which he is punishable at law, is a libel for which an action will lie, in the same way as publishing words which may injure a man in his profession, though no special damage be laid, is actionable, and wherever an action for a libel will lie, an action will also lie. In the case before me, an offence against one of our local Ordinances is imputed, and words used which the plaintiff avers will injure him in his profession. I feel therefore bound to hold the articles complained of to be libellous; and as the plaintiff has elected to proceed against the defendant criminally, I cannot interfere with his right, or dictate to him how in my opinion he ought to have proceeded. I am decidedly of opinion that this case cannot be disposed of summarily. Labels have always been indictable offences, and very properly so; it would be unfair to parties, and impose too arduous a duty on Magistrates, to make them the judges of the various complicated cases of defamation that might be brought before them. I therefore hold that the defendant should be committed to the defendant for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, but will of course accept his own recognizance of \$250 to appear. His Worship concluded by remarking that he would send the papers and evidence in to the Attorney General, with whom it lay to elect to prosecute or not.

The case then terminated, but Mr. Gaskell shortly afterwards drew his Worship's attention to the remark which had fallen from the complainant as to retraction.

His Worship replied that the bench had nothing to do with that.

THE COINAGE.

We take the subjoined from Saturday's *Gazette*:—

"BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, 20th November, 1866.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 189 of the 26th October, forwarding copy of the Minutes of the assay held here of the dollars issued by the Mint of Hongkong, I have now the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency Sir Richard Macdonnell, that a proclamation has been issued by the principal Chinese Authorities of this Province, in which the new Dollar in acknowledgment as a valid tender in payment of dues to the Government at the ascertained rate. I enclose a translation of this Proclamation, together with a copy in original stamped with the seals of the Viceroy-Governor and Superintendent of Customs. I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, (Signed) Wm. FRANK MAYERS, Vice-Consul in Charge."

Two Chinamen belonging to a cargo boat were shot at and wounded Monday night, about half past seven, from on board the American ship *Pow-hatton*, lying at anchor two miles outside Green Island. The circumstances of the case are as follows: The vessel having been detached from Messrs Brown's to proceed with provisions to a passenger's vessel, lately arrived, and also at anchor in the vicinity of the *Pow-hatton*, and it being dark at the time; mistook that vessel for the one she was in quest of, and beat up towards her. These movements excited considerable suspicion on board the American vessel, as another junk appeared to be beating up in company towards them, and also when the darning nature of the locality is taken into consideration. In fact the only difference in the statement of the boat people, and that of Mr. Charles E. Davis, the chief mate of the *Pow-hatton*, was as to which hailed the other first. Following the former statement, they hailed the ship, and were duly greeted afterwards with two shots, both of which took effect, severely wounding two of the crew, who are now in hospital. According to the people of the ship, the suspicious movements of the two junks, and the late hour, very much alarmed the Captain, he ordered the mate to hail them, to which the boat answered, and they ran up to a close distance of the ship; on this the Captain having no "ulterior intentions," ordered the mate to board them, ordered the mate to fire two shots which he immediately did, when the boat made off. There being no doubt that the accident arose from no fault of the Captain, or mate as indeed they were only keeping a trifle watch in a dangerous place, over the property entrusted to their charge. The magistrates, Mr. Whyte, before whom the complaint was made, in dismissing the charge, said that under any circumstances the case did not come within his jurisdiction but he would suggest that the agents Messrs Russell & Co., made some compensation to the wounded men; indeed he had no doubt but that they would do so.

In the police court on Thursday, Wong-ah, who described himself as a cook, was charged with representing himself as a sergeant of police, and under pretence of obtaining situations in the force for sundry people, extorting various sums of money from them. It appears, however, that there are other charges against this ingenious individual, as he has been discovered by Inspector Daly to have been the messenger between the *Lubra* pirates while in Canton, and their friends here; he has been for some time a freeman on board the steamer *Kiukiang*, which gave him ample opportunities for doing this. Apparently he has carried on this swindling game for some purpose, as it is asserted that on receiving money from his dupes he would take them on board a boat and give them a feast, telling them to come to him at the end of the month, and he would get them appointed to the police force at \$10 per month, but in all probability he would see them before that time. This, it appears, he took good care to do, for he used to invite his victims to another feast on board the *Kiukiang*, and they were quietly taken to Macao and sold as emigrants, but this latter assertion has yet to be proved.—*Press.*

On remarking on the Stamp Act, the *London and China Express* says:—"We can readily understand the aversion felt by the Hongkong merchants to such an impost in the first place, the Chinese will not at first understand it, and it may at the commencement excite some little alarm among them. Secondly, in a tropical climate people like their business transactions to flow through smooth, easy channels, and they readily magnify every slight obstruction or petty formality into a great trouble. In this sense the Stamp Act would be a most provoking obstacle for a short time, until the new order of things had time to become established; but we can see no further obstacles, and are at a loss to understand wherein lies the 'disastrous' character of the measure so strongly insisted on by its opponents. It would be difficult to devise any scheme of taxation that would not be objectionable to some class, and with all its obvious inconveniences we think a Stamp Duty far preferable to a further taxation of land or house property; while any impost which would affect the character of Hongkong as a free port is most earnestly to be deprecated. The Stamp Duty was not popular at Singapore at first, but all objections to it have ceased long ago. The system of stamping works satisfactorily, affords a valuable addition to the revenue. Why should it not do the same in Hongkong?"

In the police court Monday morning, Edward Brown a young man residing at Julian's boarding house, was placed in the dock and charged under the following extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Edward Arthur the Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, &c., on being sworn stated, that this morning, a man named Julian brought to the Bank a written paper, now in court, the signature of which purports to be his, which however was a forgery. Witness never authorized any one to put his name to the paper. After Mr. Julian presented the paper at the bank, he went away and returned with the prisoner, who admitted to witness, that he had given the paper to a man named Foreman, a detective who had lately joined the police force. Prisoner did not wish to ask his sworn statement that he was the proprietor of a licensed boarding house, and that the prisoner had boarded with him since the first of November, for which accommodation he has not paid anything although witness has asked for the same several times. Prisoner has told witness that he had money in the bank, but did not wish to draw it. Yesterday afternoon witness again asked the prisoner for some money, when the prisoner gave him the paper in court, saying here is a paper on which you can yet your money, in two months. Witness gave it to him back, saying him for it again, telling him that he should go to the bank and see if it was all right. Prisoner asked the witness, if he had never asked him to lend him (witness) \$100, which witness denied. Mr. Arthur recalled. He is not aware that the prisoner has any money in the Bank, or that he ever had.

Prisoner who reserved his defence, was remanded until Thursday for further evidence, and to hear what Mr. Foreman has to say in the matter.

The following paragraph appears in the *Press* of Tuesday morning:—"We learn that some treasure lately arrived in this colony consigned to the Hongkong branch of the Commercial Bank, has been attached by the local creditors. Whether the vesting order of the Court of Chancery can be superseded, however, remains to be seen. The previous judgment of this court was based upon a theory that a telegraphic message announcing the decision of the Court of Chancery could not be received as evidence, but documents are by this time in the hands of the agent here. The true

right of the question is of course a matter apart from the legal position of the branch of which it is from the *Mercury*. "An alarm was raised on Sunday night about 12 o'clock, when a time proof of the harmonious working of the arrangements made by the Governor to repel any attack or suppress any rising, was witnessed by a few only who were roused from their midnight slumbers. Were it not for the fact, it is quite possible that an attack might be repulsed, an insurrection quelled in the still watches of the night, while the residents were peacefully dreaming the happy hours away. So perfect was the discipline and so quiet were the movements of the naval and military forces. This is reassuring to all, and specially so to the more timid, of both sexes. The origin of the alarm was not the arrival of one thousand Chinese from Kowloon, but simply a rehearsal, beginning by the crew of the *Rattler* beating up to quarters by orders of the Commodore. This display of action was at once recognised and responded to by those on shore; and this proof which we have mentioned of the vigilance and admirable organization of our protecting force was the consequence."

We find the following paragraph in a Victoria (Australia) paper:—"The usual Macri meeting on Wednesday evening was rendered more than ordinarily interesting by the presentation of a Chinese silver medal and ribbon to a coloured seaman David Johnson, who now lives at Joyce's Creek, who had served in the late war in China and earned the honourable token by his good conduct. Some time ago, Johnson acquainted Captain Pasco, our local police magistrate, with the fact that the medal he was entitled to had not reached him. This was communicated to the Admiralty, and the badge was at once forwarded, together with the prize-money due. On the evening named, Captain Pasco, who was in his naval uniform, took the opportunity of inviting Johnson to attend, and presented the medal, remarking that it gave him great pleasure to meet with an old shipmate. David Johnson is a native of the West Indies, and served on board H.M.S. *Hornet* during the late war with China, and had previously sailed with Captain Pasco, in the *Royalist*, while on the China station. Another medallist was present, who had served with Captain Pasco in the China war of 1843.—*Maryborough Advertiser.*

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We have referred to the subject of the "night alarm," the following fuller particulars of which are from the *Mercury*. "An alarm was raised on Sunday night about 12 o'clock, when a time proof of the harmonious working of the arrangements made by the Governor to repel any attack or suppress any rising, was witnessed by a few only who were roused from their midnight slumbers. Were it not for the fact, it is quite possible that an attack might be repulsed, an insurrection quelled in the still watches of the night, while the residents were peacefully dreaming the happy hours away. So perfect was the discipline and so quiet were the movements of the naval and military forces. This is reassuring to all, and specially so to the more timid, of both sexes. The origin of the alarm was not the arrival of one thousand Chinese from Kowloon, but simply a rehearsal, beginning by the crew of the *Rattler* beating up to quarters by orders of the Commodore. This display of action was at once recognised and responded to by those on shore; and this proof which we have mentioned of the vigilance and admirable organization of our protecting force was the consequence."

The U. S. Flag ship *Harford* bearing the broad pennant of Rear Admiral H. B. Bell arrived on Monday afternoon from Yokohama. She left that port with the American Minister on board bound for Nagasaki, but meeting with an accident to her machinery was obliged to transfer her passengers to the U. S. S. *Wilmington*, then in company and proceed hither. The passage has been made in eleven days the most of it under sail only, the engines having been repaired at sea, so as to have been available the last two days. Following a list of her officers, Rear Admiral H. B. Bell, Lieutenant Commander C. C. Carpenter, Lieutenants E. F. Brower, F. J. Higginson, J. H. Reed, J. Ensigns, A. S. Crowinshield, J. H. Saids, Midshipmen F. H. Sheppard, D. G. Woodrow, W. M. Folger, H. Elmer, Surgeon, Joseph Beale, Chief Engineer, A. Lawton, Paymaster, Washington Irving, Chaplain, G. W. Donance, Captain of Marines, J. V. Forbes, Lieut. of Marines E. C. Galandam, Passed Assist. Surgeon T. N. Penrose, Admiral's Staff, Flag Lieutenant, Lt. Commander, A. S. Mackenzie, Secretary, H. L. Peterson, Clerk, Louis Park.—*Press.*

The following recipe for case of Cholera is said by a Madras paper to have been used with much beneficial effect in India. In 110 cases where it was applied there were 85 recoveries.—Half ounce, each:—Dry Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, and pounded Red Chillies. To be pounded together and finely sifted through a sieve of book cloth into a large bottle, fill up with best Pale Brandy. The mixture to be well shaken for an hour, and then allowed to stand and settle in the sun for twelve hours. Be sure to cork the bottle, so as to make it completely airtight. At the end of twelve hours, it will be fit for use. When a person is seized, fill a common size tumbler with boiling water. Add three table spoonfuls of best sugar, and a dessert spoonful of the mixture clear—be very careful not to stir the Sediment. Let the patient drink this as warm as he can; and give another dose in an hour, if no improvement takes place. Apply the usual hot applications to the extremities. A woman need take only half this dose at one time.

In another column will be found an interesting article from our Bangkok contemporary, on the subject of royal polygamy in Siam. The present account of the Siamese throne, it is said, came "direct from the cloister," into a great community of women, consisting of "the relics of his brother's three hundred wives, with their women attendants, and his brother's sixteen daughters, the youngest already in her teens, his sisters and aunts and nieces." In addition he has of his own, "a whole troop of young wives, and a large circle of sons and daughters." The editor warmly remarks—"The King is a polygamist must have had lessons of wisdom; he must have had great perplexities." We should think so!

We learn, (says the *Banker Recorder*) that the new steam rice mill, of Messrs R. S. Scott & Co., will commence running in about a week, and that it is likely to be found in some respects an improvement over the three steam mills that have been introduced before it. These steam mills have already wrought a great revolution in the business of hulling the rice of this market, and will doubtless be much valued until it shall be thought, even by Chinese, quite preposterous to think of employing native hand mills for preparing Siamese rice for exportation. It appears that the three mills which have been running during this year have been doing a grand business.

It is notified that Inspector James Ellis is dismissed from the Hongkong Police Force from November 30.

On Saturday morning, the 8th instant, at half past six, the two criminals, Leong Sing Kit and Leong Koon Poo, will be executed in front of Victoria Jail. The former was sentenced to death on the 24th of November at the Supreme Court after having been found guilty of piracy and murder on the high seas on board the American schooner *Libra*, on the 23rd of September, 1865. The latter is a native of Canton, he is 24 years old, and stands about 5 feet 4 inches in height. Leong Koon Poo, the other criminal, had the extreme sentence pronounced upon him, on the 23rd November, for having committed piracy and murder at sea on board a junk, belonging to Sowkwan, on the 20th December last. He is a native of Canton, aged 32 years, and measures 5 feet 11 inch in height. The two criminals were at present in one cell and were impressed with some degree of awe at the fate awaiting them. A Catholic clergyman visits them regularly, and divides his attention between them. Leong Koon Poo is crying almost incessantly. No further confession of any important facts has been made by either of them, except Leong Sing Kit acknowledges having been present at the attack on the *Libra*, while he still denies having caused the death of the lamented Capt. B. P. Howes.

THE EXAMINATION HALLS AT CANTON.

The following is from a paper on this subject contributed by Dr. Keen to the Shanghai branch of the Royal Asiatic Society:—These Halls contain nothing attractive in an architectural point of view and are chiefly interesting as illustrative of the pains which the Chinese take to have the examinations conducted in a fair manner and to preclude the possibility of any partiality. For upwards of a thousand years has the system of competitive examination for literary degrees existed in this country; and it has received not only the sanction but also the support of every dynasty which has ruled the Empire. The particular Hall described in the paper is intended for the triennial examination at which the graduates of the first degree *Sui Tse* 秀才, are required to be present; and it forms a specimen of similar buildings which exist in every province. Its length is 1,330 feet, and its width 583 feet, the whole being surrounded by a high wall, there being two gates near the respective South ends of the East and West walls, leading to the enclosure which admits to the main entrance. The Hall has two great divisions; first, the ranges of cells for the candidates, and secondly the apartment for the Officers who superintend the examination. The paper then proceeds to give a very interesting description of the hall, which is illustrated by a small diagram. There are no less than 8,553 cells; which are 5 feet 9 inches deep and 3 feet 8 inches wide. A groove in the side walls admits a plank, which answers the purpose of a bed at night and a seat or table during the day time. The part of the Hall occupied by the Officers who superintend the examination is subdivided into two parts which communicate with each other. The first or outer part 外廊 is occupied by the Officers; the second or inner part 內廊 is devoted to the Imperial Commissioners and their assistants, whose business it is to examine the essays. At the end of the Avenue is the *Chai-King-Tung* or Hall of Perfect Honesty to 公堂 where the essays are examined. There are also several other Halls in which the examination which takes place on the 8th month and consists of three sittings namely on the 9th, 12th and 15th is thus described.

The Candidates are required to enter on the day previous, have their names registered, receive their blank sheets of paper, and have cells assigned to them. They have on one night to arrange their rooms and collect their thoughts. At day light the next morning a printed copy of the texts which have been collected by the Imperial Commissioners is placed in the hands of each one, and instantly two thousand brains are at work, ten thousand pencils commit to paper the learned, eloquent and poetical thoughts which spring into existence from the magic influence of the words of Confucius and Mencius. The day passes swiftly away, and many have finished their tasks before the sun is hid behind the Western hills. Many others toil on through the night and some have only finished at midnight; but those who are ready labour in their composition in the morning daylight and return to their lodging for a day's rest and to recruit the overtaxed energies for another struggle. On the first day the texts are taken from the "Four Books" (四書); and three essays and one piece of poetry are required. Each essay is to contain about seven hundred words and the poetry to consist of sixteen lines of five words each. On the second day the texts are taken from the five classics (五經), and five essays are required. On the third day general subjects, ancient history, &c., are given for texts. Five essays are required and each one not to exceed three hundred words.

The arrangements with regard to the passing the essays from one examiner to another are such as render it impossible to act unfairly except by the connivance or agreement of all the Officers who hold responsible positions. Great interest attaches to the event of the triennial examinations, and often there are eight or ten thousand candidates of ages varying from that of the young of twenty to that of the grey haired patriarch who has already taken the first degree. After the examination is concluded the names of the successful candidates are announced at the entrance to the Governor's Yamen; and messengers carry the joyful news by express to all parts of the Province. A feast is given by the Governor to the new graduates, after which they go in state dress to worship the tablets of their ancestors, and to make calls on relatives and friends. After each examination a catalogue is published detailing the names and rank of the examining officers and of the successful candidates, and also giving the texts on which the Essays were written and a selection of the best portions of the candidates' work. The paper concluded with three or four specimens of essays given at the last triennial at Canton from which we select the following:—

"It is only the individual possessed of the most entire sincerity that can exist under heaven; who can adjust the great invariable relations of mankind."—Translation, Dr. Legge's Classics vol. 1. p. 293.

RAILWAY BETWEEN BURMAH AND CHINA.

(*Athenaeum and Daily News*.)

In our last notice of Captain Spry's lecture to the Secretary of State for India, on the subject of a Railway from Kailash to the Western Frontier of China, we dealt more fully with the strong pressure which for several years has been brought to bear on the Queen's Government, by numerous influential public bodies in England, and the unaccountable obstinate resistance offered by Ministers to the project so highly recommended to them. It is not easy to understand why Earl Russell, who is the defendant here chiefly aimed at, should have set his face against a scheme obviously so excellent if practicable, and that at the risk of offending many of the most important Liberal communities of the kingdom; but there can be no doubt that he did so, and likewise the British Minister in China, and the Indian Government the same way. That the Home Government were not inauspicious of advantages to be derived from opening up a large trade between British Burmah, China, and the intermediate States, is clearly shown by the terms of the last Treaty with the King of Ava; which, as we said on a former occasion, expressly provided for that commerce, but selected the worst possible route that could be chosen, by the Irrawaddy, Ava and Dham, and ignored the best, as proposed by Captain Spry. We have evidence also that the Government of India have not slept on the subject. The possibility of making the Salween river available for traffic had often been discussed, and Lieutenants Watson and Scoville were directed to survey the stream in 1853-54; but their Report does not appear to have shed much light on the subject, as another survey was ordered in the year 1864-65, and the full result of it we have Captain Watson, of the Royal Madras Artillery, an Assistant Commissioner in British Burmah, and Mr. F. Feilden, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, were the officers employed to conduct it, and they seem to have done their errand well. They arrived at the decisive conclusion, fully warranted by their diaries, that the upper portion of the Salween river, as Colonel Playe states in the Supreme Government, so frequently interrupted by rocks and rapids that it is not navigable. Well, it may be asked, why do we allude to these matters here? Our purpose should be evident, as bearing on the point of making a direct avenue for commerce between Burmah and China. The attempt to render the Salween river subservient to the object aimed at, is our answer to any enquiry on that score. The Chief Commissioner in Burmah truly says:—"There is no question but that the opening of the Salween river to Steamers would be an event of great importance to commerce, for the river passes through countries inhabited by Siam, an energetic and industrious people; and it flows also through the Chinese Province of Yunnan."

The desirability of opening up that communication has been thus acknowledged, and the attempt having proved fruitless, so far as the Salween river is concerned, it remains to be seen why the readier alternative was not adopted. The Siam route authorized by the Treaty has entirely disappointed the expectations of those who designed it. Captain Spry challenges the Secretary of State to contradict him on that point if he can. It is seen that the Chinese evades into Assam, were the prime objects held in view when the Treaty was framed, and as to those matters, the Captain affirms, that if the Secretary of State calls for a return, he will find that "for the £180,000 which the King of Ava has in that period (three years) benefitted, not a chest of opium has passed from India by Siam to China, nor a cargo of opium from China to Assam." And that the contemplated commerce otherwise has amounted to nothing. That matter having now been disposed of for the present, we shall proceed to show what, and how great, are the advantages, political, commercial and financial, which are set forth on behalf of the rejected Railway line; half of which, our readers will recollect, would run through British territory, and free from any serious difficulties in the way of construction. Many years ago, travellers of acknowledged repute who had visited the countries of which they wrote, bore testimony to the value of the trade which is now desired to turn into British channels, and to the readiness which those channels would be filled as soon as they were opened. Collecting the most authentic data within reach, Captain Spry, at the request of the late President of the Royal Geographical Society, Lord Ashburton, prepared an elaborate paper on the subject, which was read before that learned body in 1860. We cannot attempt to enter here into any analysis of that lengthy and laborious document, but must content ourselves with simply stating the conclusions arrived at as to the feasibility of the commercial field which would be opened to British enterprise, if the Railway were constructed as a first step. The inland western half of China, it is estimated, and according to the data of 1847, comprehends an area "of 600,000 square miles, 100 millions of people, 25 millions of cultivated acres, with 70 cities of the first order, and 400 of the second and third order." The collateral advantages flowing from direct land intercourse with China by the Burmah route, including the Shan States, are not alluded to in this calculation, although the importance of them is great, and has been officially acknowledged. We are now treating of China alone, and as to that country, it will hardly be thought that Captain Spry advanced too much when he said to the Geographical Society:—"Simply this is a field in every respect worthy of being made way to by England and India in these days of manufacturing and commercial progress, and at any cost of constructing a single line of railway to it, not exceeding 500 miles in length." It may be as well here to inform our readers, that no one has ever attempted to dispute the facts on which the Captain bases his conclusions, and these latter naturally flow from them. The possible magnitude of such a new trade with China, as that of which we are speaking, it would be difficult to overstate, as the internal Provinces produce in unlimited abundance an immense variety of articles suited for exportation to Burmah, India, and Europe, and are at the same time ready to become vast consumers of English manufactured goods, which now never reach them.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

(*The Hongkong Times* writing on this subject.)

Like others who have thought upon the subject, we too have our pet scheme, which we would now propose, as being, in our opinion, by far the most likely to prove remunerative, while it would at the same time have the advantage of the surveillance of foreign merchants at their termini. That is, a line from Shanghai to Ningpo, via Hangchow. This line would be about 180 miles in length, and it would command the entire local trade between those two ports—namely, that from Ningpo, including the cargoes of nearly all the junks up the coast, and a large proportion of the green teas and silk from the interior; and that to Ningpo from Shanghai, comprising all the native produce, such as oil, hemp, wax, &c., sent to the latter port from Hangchow. The trade of Hangchow, too, would find its way direct to Shanghai—on item by no means to be overlooked, as a large quantity of tea and silk now comes through that city to Ningpo. The great essential, however, towards the successful launching of a line of railway on the market is confidence in the government, and some guarantee that the line would not be interfered with. Now, in the route

ROYAL POLYGAMY.

(*From the Bangkok Recorder*.)

Siam in the light of its own past history is, even in the treatment of woman, on the march of improvement, and the king in the company of reformers. Think of the last king of Siam. He is said to have had three hundred wives. This is what will be remembered of him in coming time. He did no great good that will live after him and as a polygamist he will be notorious in all time, as among the greatest of law breakers.

When the present king, Tra Chann Klan came to the throne he proposed a reform in this respect. We are only sorry he has succeeded no more perfectly. In some respects there has, even in this department, been a great reform. In the former reign a pretty girl of the common people could not be trusted alone even in the vicinity of her own door. They were stolen frequently, when found in the streets to present to the nobility to become play actresses in their doing of the present time. People do present their pretty girls, it is true, to be trained up in the families of the nobility but there seems now no compulsion in the matter.

In some instances where ladies have been appropriated contrary to their own wishes, the king has freed them from the tyrants who would have oppressed them and redressed their wrongs. In his own household, he has in several instances, allowed the daughters of noblemen, who had been presented to him, and were unhappy in their new relations, to return freely to their old homes and choose whom they would as partners of life, though they had once been allied to royalty. This is all honorable and as it should be, and the king has allowed all the ladies far greater freedom and more occasions of social intercourse and social pleasure than all that have gone before him. Let the ladies honor his benevolence. But was it not possible for him to have refrained from becoming a polygamist. He had experience which ought to have given him wisdom and the rebuke of the priesthood. Could polygamy be abolished in this country a great obstacle would be out of the track of progress. Could celibacy cease to be binding on the priesthood another great good would be done.

The king was a long time in the priesthood. Did his experience tell him that celibacy was a promise of wisdom. He must have had great perplexities. It is an ill-avoidable consequence with human nature as it is, and the scene is not finished when he passes away; the evils will be complicated and numberless and without redress. In the moments of his serious reflection the king must often be brought near the announcement of the great Maker: Let the king leave father and mother and cleave to the wife and "they twain shall be one flesh."

When the father of the present king left the throne, vacant, this son had already arrived at the age of manhood. He had married a descendant of the great Phya Tak and had two sons. An elder brother was placed on the throne, royal only on the father's side, and the present king, seemingly from his fully royal parentage, the real heir, giving him the title of two sons. He was in the priesthood more than twenty years. In the meantime, his wife was lost to him forever, and his sons grew up to manhood without the guiding hand of the father. Was it well for him that he gave up his wife and the training of his children? We think not.

When the present king came to the throne it was directly from the estates to the throne, the company of a great community of women. There were the relics of his brother's three hundred wives with their women attendants, and his brother's sixteen daughters, the youngest already in her teens, his sisters and nuns and nieces, who had been all clustered around the throne. In old Bible times it was considered a great calamity when some woman took hold of one man wishing protection and aid. But here more than seventy times seven expected to be provided for out of the royal treasury and to be furnished with a home and protection from the throne. And it was now demanded, from an ex-priest who had for more than twenty years been living in doistered halls, where he was forbidden to touch even the finger tips of his own mother.

It is a marvel he has managed them all so well, and especially when we remember that he has had in addition a whole troop of young wives, with a large circle of sons and daughters to love alike and promote equally or arouse a domestic disturbance. We wonder at the skill that has marked his career.

We propose, we have a treaty port at both termini, and the line passing through a tract of country and in the provinces the inhabitants of which are well schooled to the knowledge that foreigners reign supreme, and that it has been mainly by foreign assistance that they are now enjoying the blessings of existence. Objections might be raised to the length of this line as an experiment. It could, however, be in the first instance opened as a railway only to Hangchow, thence to the sea, and the line to Ningpo. We think this the preference over a line to Soochow, as the great trade of the provinces of Chekiang and the silk trade of Kiangsu must travel on route to Shanghai south of the Taihou Lake. Kaking as the first station of importance on this line we look upon as essential to its success, this town being in the heart of the silk district. Soochow is far too north, and the whole country from thence to Nanking has been depopulated and laid waste by the Taipings, and years must elapse before it can recover its former prosperity. Besides, we look upon the trade of Soochow as on the decline, and likely to continue so, from the fact that before its capture by the Taipings it was theemporium of all the trade carried on with Hankow and the distant west, which is now taken up the Yangtze by foreign steamers. A line from Hangchow to Kiangkiang, through the heart of the green tea district, is far more likely to prove remunerative than one from Soochow up the valley of the Yangtze, which is one vast wilderness.

A line from Shanghai to Ningpo would be considered that foreign power might guarantee its safe working without any reference to Peking; and without some such security we look upon all railways in China as ephemeral. We put forward this scheme as the one which appears to us the most likely to prove successful as a remunerative project, although we are of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when railways in China can in any case be undertaken with safety to the projectors.

The advocates of a line of rail in the vicinity of Peking are those who believe in the wisdom of our present policy in China, viz.—that of giving centralization and support to the imperial government. This, in our opinion, a grand mistake, as the Chinese believe in the divinity of their emperor only as reflected to them through the hierarchy of officials. Up to the provincial authorities, and you really destroy the imperial. The effects of this policy may be observed in the neighbourhood of Shanghai and Ningpo, where the faith which the Chinese have always had in the prestige of their own government has received a severe shock by the assistance required in driving out the Kaping horde, and where Western men, who have made such rapid advances in the good opinion of the people. For these reasons it is, then, we can enter into a railway scheme with the best wishes of its success as a commercial undertaking, and at the same time show to the inhabitants not only our determination but our power to carry the project through to a successful issue.

Let the Western nations keep the advantages they have gained, without without reference to Peking. Let the Chinese continue to be governed in their old-fashioned way, and Western civilization will work its good, instead of being, as now, antagonistic to native prejudices.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We take following summary of news from *Mitchell's Maritime Register* for the week ending Oct. 15:—

The San Francisco Committee have at length determined to prosecute Mr. Eyre. They have issued an address in which they state their intention "to undertake the duty which the Government has declined—that of submitting to judicial investigation the conduct of Mr. Eyre and his subordinates in putting to death Mr. Gordon and other British subjects for treason, rebellion, and other offences without a lawful trial." By the time the law courts resume their sittings they hope to be in possession of the opinion of eminent counsel as to the form of indictment and method of procedure. In the mean time they appeal to the public to raise the fund for conducting the prosecution to £10,000.

The Herald announces the decision of the War Department to alter the construction of the Suez Canal from a combination of granite and iron to an entirely of iron of a most massive character. The recent experiments at Shoeburyness and at Fortress Monroe have induced our engineers to recommend this change.

In spite of the refusal of the Registrar General to publish further returns of deaths from Cholera, there is no reason to hope that the epidemic has died out in London. The Rev. Septimus Hansard, rector of Bethnal Green, writes to the *Times* to point out that the disease continues to break out here and there with great virulence and in the worst possible form. Mr. Hansard gives a case in point, in which a man was attacked in his district, and refused to be taken to a hospital, and within two days his wife and five children were similarly seized, and then, all too late as it was, they were carried to the temporary hospital under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. There the father and children died, and at the date of Mr. Hansard's letter the mother was dying also.

The Liverpool Town Council has adopted a recommendation of the Health Committee to borrow £13,000 from the Public Loan Commissioners. This sum is to be expended in the erection of dwellings for the working classes on land belonging to the corporation, and in the overcrowded districts of the town. The density of the population is there even greater than in the east of London.

Admiral Persano has been on his trial at last, in spite of the defence which he secret some little time ago, and which is considered by his friends to be quite satisfactory. Three separate crimes are alleged against him: first, having knowingly endangered the safety of the fleet; second, neglecting to execute in the presence of the enemy, the orders of his superior to give battle or to board the enemy, and having taken during the battle, another post than that assigned to him; and third, having neglected to fulfil the mission with which he was entrusted. All these crimes are punishable with death, but extenuating circumstances in the last case reduce the punishment to loss of rank only. The second is the worst charge, implying as it does gross cowardice. As such it is punishable with an ignominious death—the accused, it found guilty, is shot from a well-known St. Paul's Mancini.

The French customs returns for the past eight months of the present year show a considerable increase in both exports and imports. The total value of the latter is

no less than 1,956 millions of francs (£78,240,000), being an increase of 206 millions (£82,400,000) over the corresponding period of last year. During the same period the exports have increased by 317 millions, amounting to 1,188,678,000 francs (£47,546,920). The large increase in imports has, of course, produced a corresponding increase in the amounts paid for customs duties, which are 45 millions in excess of last year. The total amount received from customs and indirect taxes has been 491,306,000 francs (£19,655,840).

Rumours of the most sinister character are again in circulation with reference to the health of the Emperor Napoleon. Many of them are unquestionably exaggerated, but there can be no question that the counter reports as to his "perfect" health are at least equally doubtful. According to the latest account of the 15th inst., and the *Press* states that M. de Lavallette has received a telegram commanding his attendance, from which it is argued that the Imperial visit will yet be considerably prolonged. When the magnitude of interests involved in the Emperor's life and continued health is taken into consideration, it is not difficult to understand the eager interest which these rumours, as to his movements and condition excite.

Mr. Davis is not to be tried during the present month, after all. In this case it seems probable that Mr. Johnson will keep the implied promise which he has already given, and will release his illustrious prisoner, whose health has already suffered very considerably from his long confinement. A Virginian clergyman, the Rev. J. D. Kelley, has just published an account of an interview which he has had with the President of the Confederacy. In this document, amidst a good deal of fine writing and flourish, several facts of interest are related. Mr. Davis is said to be a "dying man," his figure is "slender," "shadowy," and "tortured"; the two years of his imprisonment have whitened his hair and aged him pitifully, and he appears to have suffered in mind and body sufficiently to himself cherish no more against his captors, speaks of them as "brethren," and expresses the fullest confidence in the justice of the Southern cause and in the truth of the doctrine of State rights. After leaving the prisoner, Mr. Kelley went to Washington, and had an interview with the President, to which, though he does not describe it, he alludes in a manner which seems to show that Mr. Davis will be either tried or released before long.

A Roman correspondent of the *Debts* says that the Pope is somewhat in the condition of the favourites of the King of Siam, when that monarch sends them a white elephant. The "white elephant" which has been sent to the Pope is that legion which the Empress Eugenie has presented. It appears that the greatest want of discipline prevails; the men do not know their officers, the officers have no authority over the men, and both complain that the promises which were made to them on enlisting have not been carried out. Divisions, jealousies, and heart burnings amongst the various corps of the Papal army are the first consequence of the arrival of this legion, and collisions with the civil population are expected as the second.

Later advices from the United States bring details which prove that Mr. Johnson feels himself defeated, and is not altogether unwilling to acknowledge the fact. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* asserts that the President intends to issue a proclamation advising the Southern States to ratify the Constitutional Reconstruction Amendment. In this case it is possible that the wish may be father to the thought, but that there is some chance that such a document will be issued appears plain from the fact that the rumour is accepted by a cautious writer such as the *New York* correspondent of the *Daily News*, who thinks its appearance "by no means unlikely." He states, however, that it is becoming a question of some interest whether Southern representatives will be admitted to Congress even after the States have adopted the Constitutional Amendment. There is no such promise or undertaking in the Act proposing the amendment, and many of the Radical leaders, beginning with Thaddeus Stevens and ending with Horace Greeley, urge that they should not be received unless they give signs of repentance, and admit the negroes to the suffrage. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the Radical Southern States as soon as the amendment is ratified, so that were such amendment refused the North would lay itself open to a charge of breach of faith which would not be sanctioned by public opinion, even supposing it to be arrived at by Congress. If the Southern States should be admitted the agitation can scarcely, however, be expected to cease. From the question of slavery the disputes amongst the people of America have broadened, until they are now concerned as much with the equalisation of political rights as with the removal of restrictions on account of colour. The end, in a word, at which the Radical party are now aiming would seem, from the letter of this correspondent, to be the establishment in the United States of a Republic based on the watchwords of 1789—Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

Concerning Fenianism the same writer speaks hopefully. He asserts the probability of another "invasion" of Canada before long, and mentions that a belief is generally current in the United States that the movement will not stop until the Fenians have been met and beaten on Canadian soil. By way of improving the occasion he gives a little good advice to the British Government, telling it that, as long as Ireland is miserable and discontented the American is sure to be a thorn in your side. Do something at home to make the Irish happy and loyal, and Fenianism here will rapidly die out. Were it worth the trouble it would be easy to show that to "make the Irish happy and loyal" is a task beyond the power of any Government, while the extinction of Fenianism can scarcely be looked for so long as political parties in the United States foster and pet their leaders for their own purposes.

Our prayers and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well—while the one ascends the other descends.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that Advertisements intended for insertion in the CHINA DIRECTORY for 1867, be sent to Messrs A. Shortrede & Co., as quickly as possible.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

Notice.

RESIDENTS of Hongkong, whose names have not appeared in previous DIRECTORIES are requested to forward them with such particulars as they wish inserted respecting agencies, &c., in the Directory for 1867, to Messrs A. Shortrede & Co., before the 1st of January. Newly established houses of business are requested to add their Hong stamps. The names of partners should be distinguished from those of other members of the firm.

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belonging to and frequenting Hongkong.

PRINTED IN COLOURS.

Price, One Dollar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEO IDON.

PATENT, 1st MARCH, 1862.

MESSRS GABRIEL'S

INVENTION FOR SUPPLYING

ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, WITH

SOFT FLEXIBLE GUMS.

Entirely dispensed with the use of Springs, Wires, or Metallic Fastenings, and especially adapted for those of long residence in Warm Climates.

MESS GABRIEL'S

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS

(Diploma 1815).

27, Harley Street Cavendish Square, and 4

doors from the Railway Bridge,

Ludgate Hill, London;

Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.

Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their teeth, with an enclosure of a recent portrait, will receive by return that which will enable them to take in the preservation of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ORODONTAL

(TIQUE) for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s

6d., and 3s. per tooth. Patent White Kidney for

stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change

colour, 5s., and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta

Percha, 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth

which explains the numerous advantages obtainable

by their patented method, and which is illustrated

by 100 engravings, will be furnished direct on receipt of 10s.

stamp.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

(FROM AN ADVERTISEMENT.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned First

class Manufactures are obtainable from every

Responsible Foreign Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with

C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles

are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles

are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and the

Vats, by means of Pure Spring Water, and are

precisely similar in quality to those supplied by

them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

and are manufacturers of every description of

Condiments of the highest quality.

CORDIAL of the BENEVOLENT

MONKS of the ABBEY

of FECAMP.

(THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic

Anti-epileptic, Digestive, and of an exquisite

flavour. The Salubrious and Refreshing

properties are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they

possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern

Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one

of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic

diseases.

Laterally the French Medical men have almost

unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their

gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of

FEVER and CHOLERA.

NOTICE.
 stated that Advertisements for insertion in the CHINA MAIL for 1887, be sent to Messrs. A. Shortrede & Co., as quickly as possible.

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A. SHORTREDE & Co.

For Sale.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

HONGKONG SIGNALS.

plan of the Signals and flags signal-station, Marryat's run, and all the regulations in regard to their use at Victoria Peak.

Principal House Flags,

and frequenting Hongkong.

PRINTED IN COLORS.

One Dollar.

SCIENCE.

WITHOUT PAIN.

STEO EIDON.

STEO EIDON, 1st March, 1882.
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COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

(From Our Overseas Edition.)

HONGKONG, 30TH NOVEMBER.

Our last despatch was under date of 15th instant. The P. & O. Steamer *Elroy*, conveying the English mail of 10th October, arrived here on the 22nd instant. The latest Telegrams brought on by her extend to the 26th October.

IMPORTS.
 We have no fresh arrivals to report. The business of the earlier part of the fortnight was excessively dull, but lately the natives have shown more disposition to operate and the clearances have been on a fair scale. The prices of most Cotton-Manufactures have slightly given way, while those of Woollens and Worsteds goods have been maintained.

RAW COTTON.—A fair amount of business has been done throughout the fortnight and an advance of from 50 cents to \$1 per picul has been established. Sales 7,700 bales.

COTTON YARN.—The smaller counts are inquired for and stocks being small, prices have not given way as in the case with the other numbers. Sales 280 bales.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—A large business was done in 8 1/2 lbs. but at lower prices, viz: \$3.60 to 3.65, 7 lbs. being in short supply have not given way in value. Sales 20,000 pieces.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—There has been very little inquiry for the lower qualities. The stock of the higher reeds is very small. T-Cloths continue in demand, the price of 6 lbs. is well maintained, while 7 lbs. has receded about 10 cents per piece. Sales 12,000 pieces.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—A sale of 200 pieces 40 yards is noted at \$3.25; the article is scarce and much wanted.

DYED & FANCY COTTONS have been neglected.

LONG ELLS are inquired for, but have slightly given way in value. Sales 2,000 pieces.

SPANISH STRIPES.—A fair amount of business is reported at former quotations, Sales 500 pieces.

LASTINGS are in better demand and an advance has been established. Sales 420 pieces.

CAMLETS.—About 420 pieces SS were sold at \$20.25, besides this no business has transpired.

METALS.—A fair business has been done in Nailed as from former quotations, other kinds of Iron are dull of sale. Steel, a sale of 1,000 tons of German has taken place at \$3.80 per tub. Lead is neglected. Tin Plates are out of demand. Quicksilver neglected.

COALS.—There is less demand and stocks are large, notwithstanding higher prices are being asked.

RICE.—Very little has been done, but prices are steady and the new crop turning out to be below the average, an advance is looked for; a few shipments were despatched hence to Japan.

CELEBRATED OPONAL.—The numerous advantages obtainable in medicinal use, and the fact that it is a pure and healthy food, have caused it to be in great demand. It is now being sold direct on receipt of twelve months' subscription.

SAUCES, JAMS, &c.
 Manufactured by
 E. & B. BLACK & SONS,
 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

BLACKWELL'S Renowned First Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Dealer in the World.

FRANCIS & CO. have been supplied with fine goods, and that inferior articles are sold for them.

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widely entertained, that it is a discredit to be connected with the Coolie trade in any way however remote or indirect, or to derive profit from the means, by which it is carried on.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a very slight advance in rates, chiefly owing to the business done in the North. Local transactions have been upon a smaller scale.

DISCOUNT & MORTGAGES.—Discount is easier, money having been placed at 8 per cent. Money is wanted on Mortgage at extreme rates, say 12 per cent. The value of property however is not proportionably affected; a worthless house in the China quarter having nothing at all to recommend it but locality, and having only fourteen feet frontage, realizing yesterday by publication \$6,700.

SHARES.—Bank are rather better, and China Traders alone. In others but very little has been done.

EXCHANGE.
 On London, 6 months' sight, 4/6 1/2
 Bank, 4/7 1/2
 Credits, 4/7 1/2
 On Calcutta, 30 days' sight, 4/5 1/2
 On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 220.
 Bombay, 3 Rs. 220.
 Shanghai, 30 days' sight, Tls. 74 1/2.
 Bar Silver, 11 per cent. pm.
 Gold Leaf, \$23.15 per 100.
 Japanese Nobles, \$33.40 per 100.
 Discounts, 8 per cent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING Co. Shares, old par
 Do, new 1 per cent. dis.
 Hongkong and Whampoa
 Dock Co., old, 20 per cent. pm.
 Do, new, 13 per cent. pm.
 Union Dock Company, 18 per cent. dis.
 Hongkong, Canton and
 Mexico Steam, 8 per cent. dis.
 Hongkong Gas Company, 10 per cent. pm.
 China Traders' Insurance, 6 per cent. pm.

OPINION.—Quotations are: Patna, \$600; Bonares, \$595; Malwa, \$780; Turkey, \$475, all descriptions have receded very nearly to what they were at the beginning of the month. In Bengal Drug there has been but little speculation. Malwa begun to decline immediately after departure of the Orissa, and has since been giving way daily; \$77 1/2 is the lowest point touched, but there is some disposition shown by foreigners to make purchases, the market is again slightly firmer.

FRIGATES.—There is no improvement in the demand for tonnage for Coast employment, but several vessels have been taken up to load Teas for New York and the Colonies. Present rates are: Whampoa to New York £11.15, Foochow to New York £2 to £2.5 for 40 cubic feet; Foochow to London £2 to £2.5 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

SHANGHAI, 24TH NOVEMBER.
 Our last despatch was under date of 8th November; on the 13th inst., the English mail of 26th September arrived bringing Telegrams to the 11th October. The latest Telegrams via Kiachia extend to the 24th October quoting Tea and Silk dull; No. 3 Tatsee \$32. Shirtings dull, 8 1/2 lbs. Grey 14/6.

IMPORTS.—Consolidated, dull but a large business has been done in Silk and Tea. Cotton, a fair demand prevailed in the beginning of the fortnight for Grey Shirtings intended for shipment to Tientsin, which now however has entirely subsided and prices are slightly weaker.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Being very low in value, have attracted a little attention. T-Cloths are different of sale but prices continue unaltered.

TURKEY RED.—are inquired for at quotations. WOOLLENS continue out of demand and quotations are nominal.

SPANISH STRIPES are dull of sale. SCARLET LONG ELLS have further receded. CAMLETS are difficult to move.

LASTINGS are out of inquiry. **SALES.**
 American Drills, 300 pieces.
 Grey Shirtings, 13,600
 White Shirtings, 4,150
 Spotted Shirtings, 1,450
 T-Cloths, 1,250
 Chintzes, 2,750
 Velvets, 720
 Handkerchiefs, 200 dozen.
 Woollens & S. Stripes, 706 pieces.
 Long ELLs, 800
 Camlets, 150
 Lastings, 60
 Craze Lastings, 1,260
 Woollen Damasks, 200
 Dinetics, 200
 Brocades, 1,050
 English Drills, 560

METALS.—Native Iron has been dealt in pretty extensively and prices slightly advanced; other kinds of Iron are not in request. Lead has been dull of sale at quotations. Quicksilver has been enquired for but prices are unchanged.

RICE.—There is no new feature to report. The stock of foreign grain is exhausted and quotations are entirely nominal.

COALS are rather better than the transactions of the fortnight have been on a moderate scale, arrivals have been small viz, 600 tons from Great Britain, 769 tons from Australia and 538 tons from Japan.

OPINION.—Business was resumed after the arrival of the mail steamer with supplies, sales opening at Tls. 640 to 645, and gradually advancing as stocks in foreign hands became reduced to Tls. 655 to 660, Native dealers purchasing eagerly for shipment to the North.

PATNA.—Prices have tended downward through Natives having lost all confidence in consequence of one or two large speculators having abandoned very heavily involved. Our quotations are quite nominal, no transaction having been reported for several days.

WE QUOTE:
 Highest, Lowest, Closing rates.
 Malwa, Tls. 665 670 640
 Patna, Tls. 475 450 450

ARRIVALS FROM 7th to 23rd instant.
 1,187 677

DELIVERIES, do. do.
 1,249 522

Stock, do.
 495 935

Cotton has been in demand for shipment both to Japan and Hankow, and at one time best Shanghai staple could not be bought under Tls. 16.50 per picul; the demand for Hankow however falling off, the price receded to Tls. 16.75 a 16.00 per picul, but better accounts having been re-

ceived two days since from Japan, the rate has rallied again to Tls. 16.20 per picul. Of Tientsin there is little or no stock.

IMPORTS.
 G. E. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Tls. 2.50 a 2.60
 8 1/2 a 8 1/2 lbs., 2.75 a 2.85
 9 a 9 1/2 lbs., 3.15 a 3.75
 G. E. White Shirtings, 52 reed, 2.20 a 2.25
 56 reed, 2.35 a 2.45
 60 reed, 2.50 a 2.65
 64 reed, 2.75 a 2.80
 66 reed, 2.85 a 3.00
 American drills, 40 yds, 15 lbs., 5.50 a 5.75
 10 1/2 lbs., None.
 American sheetings, 40 yds, 15 lbs., 5.00 a 5.25
 English drills, 40 yds, 12 a 15 lbs., 4.50 a 4.80
 T-Cloths, 6 a 7 lbs., 2.15 a 2.40
 32 inches, 3.00 a 3.30
 8 a 8 1/2 lbs., 36 inches Handkerchiefs, blue, 0.80 a 0.85
 brown, 0.80 a 0.85
 Spot shirtings, white, 3.20 a 3.30
 Brocades, white, 4.00 a 4.25
 Damasks, assorted, 7.00 a 7.50
 Chintz, assorted, 2.00 a 2.50
 blue, 2.40 a 2.60
 brown, 2.20 a 2.30
 Turkey reed, 24 yards, 32 inches, 3.00 a 3.40
 Velvets, black, 22 in, 0.25 a 0.26
 blue, 22 in, 0.25 a 0.26
 1.60 a 1.80
 Volveteens, black, 18 in, 2.70 a 2.90
 26 in, 1.00 a 1.10
 Dinetics, 12 yds, 4 in, 1.80 a 2.20
 Union spanish stripes, 0.45 a 0.60
 Spanish stripes, 0.68 a 0.70
 Medium broad and hat cloths, 0.90 a 1.35
 Camlets, English, 16.25 a 16.50
 14.50 a 15.00
 13.00 a 13.25
 Long ells, scarlet, 7.40 a 7.50
 7.00 a 7.20
 Lastings, 12.50 a 14.50
 Craze lastings, 7.50 a 10.50
 Lustres, 5.20 a 5.70
 Orleans, figured, 5.50 a 6.25
 4.75
 Metals, iron, flat and 2.00 a 2.40
 Nail rod, 2.45 a 2.50
 Hoop, 2.30 a 2.50
 Pig, per ton, 17.00 a 20.00
 Lead, 4.80 a 5.00
 Tin-plates, 4.20 a 4.40
 Steel, 3.70
 Quicksilver, 52.00 a 53.00
 Flints, 2.20 a 2.40
 Window glass, 5.80 a 6.00
 Pepper, black, 8.00 a 8.50
 Betelnut, cochin-china 3.20 a 3.40
 Rattans, Straits, com, 2.40 a 2.70
 good to fine, 3.30 a 4.00
 Banjermaising, 4.20 a 4.40
 Sapwood, 3 pieces weighing 1 picul, 2.20 a 2.40
 6 a 7 picul, 1.70 a 2.00
 small picul, 1.00 a 1.20
 Sapwood, S. Sea, 3.10 a 3.20
 Timor, 5.50 a 6.00
 Malabar, 12.00 a 12.50
 Mangrove bark, Singapore and Penang, 0.60 a 0.70
 Siam, 0.85 a 0.90
 Tin, Straits, 18.00 a 18.20
 Malacca, 19.50 a 20.00
 Rice, Siam, 1.60 a 1.90
 Siam cargo, 1.40 a 1.50
 good to fine white, 1.70 a 1.90
 Saigon, 1.50 a 1.80
 Bengal, com. to mid, 1.50 a 1.80
 good to fine, 1.90 a 2.10
 Sugar, black, Swatow and Amoy, 3.00 a 3.40
 Formosa, 3.70 a 4.00
 Brown, Hainan, 4.00 a 4.10
 Formosa & Amoy, 4.20 a 4.30
 Canton, 3.80 a 4.00
 Manila, 3.10 a 3.50
 white, com to fair, 4.50 a 5.00
 medium, 5.40 a 5.80
 fine to finest, 6.60 a 7.00
 Coals, English, 11.00
 Cardiff, None
 Welsh, 12.00
 Amr. Anthracite, 12.00
 Sydney, 8.00
 Japan, 6.00
 Formosa, 5.00

EXPORTS.
 The Export of Teas from this port and Hankow to Great Britain is 3,400,000 lbs. above and to America 800,000 lbs. below last year's to same date.

BLACK TEAS.—For the first few days after the departure of the last Mail the market showed signs of weakness and rates gave way, but as we now have to quote the commoner kinds (a. Teas up to Tls. 20.00) nearly one and a half higher than our material change.

WE QUOTE:
 Hohows and Oonahus, common, Tls. 16.25 a 22.00
 Oopack and Ningchow, common to good, 23.00 a 27.00
 Settlements for the fortnight, 13,000 chests. Re-shipments on owner's acct. 2,000
 15,000 chests.

Stock 120 chops or 37,500 chests.
GREEN TEAS.—We have to report a large business, almost exclusively in fine Teas, by the American houses. The former extravagant rates for these classes have risen yet taken place. The extent of newly Tls. 2.00 per picul has been maintained.

Our quotation are:
 Common Fychow to fine
 Woyne, Tls. 28.50 a 47.00
 Fair to good Pinyang, 33.00 a 36.00
 Common S'bad packed, 27.50
 Settlements for the fortnight, 36,500 lb. chests. Re-shipment on owner's acct. 4,800
 41,300 lb. chests.

Stock 89 chops or 47,000 half-chests, composed of 40,000 half-chests Moyune and Fychow, 5,500 half-chests Pinyang and 1,500 half-chests Shanghai packed.

RAW SILK.—A large business has been done since last Mail, owing to a scarcity of money, lower prices up country, and more numerous arrivals which has made Silkmen more eager to sell at reduced rates especially for lower grades. Settlements amount to about 4,500 bales, of which 3,000 are China and 1,500 Japan Silk, making the total since 1st June 27,600 bales, against 44,800 bales to same date last year. Export is 22,790 bales, against 43,454 bales to same date last season, which is exclusive of what the present French and English Mail Steamers have engaged, amounting to

about 4,400 bales. Prices have declined Tls. 10 a 25. We quote—

Tatsee, No. 1, Tls. 625 a 635
 No. 2, 605 a 615
 No. 3, 585 a 595
 No. 4, 540 a 560
 No. 5, 510 a 530
 No. 6, 460 a 490
 No. 7, 450 a 500
 No. 8, 460 a 480
 No. 9, 400 a 450
 No. 10, 385 a 395
 No. 11, 385 a 435
 Sewing, 385 a 435

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.—The rate for Sterling opened at 6s. 2 1/2 d. for Bank Bills and 6s. 3 1/2 d. for first-class Credits, at 6 months' sight on London, but a large amount of Private Paper being offered for sale, the rates gradually advanced to 6s. 3d. and 6s. 4 1/2 d. respectively, at which the market closes.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.
 On London.—Bank Bills, at sight 6s. 1d. per tael. Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 6s. 3d. per tael. Credits, at 6 months' sight 6s. 4 1/2 d. per tael. Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight 6s. 4 1/2 d. to 6s. 4 1/2 d. per tael.

On Paris.—Credits, 6 months' sight 7 1/2 % per tael. Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight 7s. 8 1/2 % per tael.
 On Calcutta.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight Rs. 250 per Tls. 100.
 Bombay.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight Rs. 300 to 301 Tls. 100.

On Hongkong.—Bank Bills, on demand 26 1/2 per cent discount. Private Bills, at 10 days' sight 27 1/2 per cent discount. Interest, 12 1/2 per cent per annum on best securities.

PRICES OF BULLION.
 Mexican Dollars.—73.40 Taels per 100 Dollars.
 Carolus Dollars.—73.90 Taels per 100 Dollars.

Pekin Gold Bars.—98 Touch, 166 1/2 Taels Shanghai Currency per Bar of Tls. 972.
Hankow weight.
 Hankwan Sycee.—111.4 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels Hankwan weight.
 Canton Sycee.—109.5 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels Canton weight.
 Bar Silver.—996 Touch or 17 Betterness, Tael 111.5 Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels Canton weight.

Copper Cash.—1340 per Tael.
Refined Silver.—The rate for London has advanced to 2s. 6d. per ton of 50 cubic feet, and for New York to land at Foochow, as high as \$2.10, per ton has been paid.

There has been little employment offering for coast voyages, at the same time the discharged tonnage in port is not large. The following Charters have been reported—

Shanghai, Hamburg barque, 386 Shanghai to Amoy, 10 day days, \$600 in full.
Shanghai, British barque, 372 Shanghai to Hongkong, 10 day days, \$100

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WITHOUT PAIN.

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NT, 1ST MARCH, 1862.

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FLEXIBLE, GU.SS.

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residence in Wagon Chaises.

GABRIEL'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

ENTENTISTS

(Diploma 1815).

street Cavendish Square, and 4

from the Railway Bridge,

Spode Hill, London;

pool 134, Duke Street.

gham; 65, New Street.

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FROM ADULTERATION.

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Anglo to the Queen,

SQUARE, LONDON.

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A MAJESTY'S TABLE.

AGENTS for L.A. & PERRINS'

D WORCESTER SAUCE,

of every description of Oil-

the highest quality.

ur which dates from 1810, is Tonic

Electric, Digestive, and of an exquisite

Salutary Plants of which it is com-

posed on the CHIEF of Normandy, they

possessing emanations of the Northern

use one of the best Cordials and one

of the French Medical men have almost

described it for patients who by their

cy were more subject to attacks of

OLERA. May be had of

RAND, AINE AT FICAMP.

PARIS.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.

may be found all over the World at

the Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharma-

cians, Grocers, and Dealers in Provi-

and, &c.

CATED GALVANIZED

ON SHEETS.

(BEST QUALITY ONLY).

IRON SHEETS, &c., LIMITED.

FACTORY AND MERCHANTS.

plied with or without Framework.

ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC,

IRON TANKS,

Netting, Buckets, and all other

Galvanized Goods.

Price Lists free on Application.

ICK-BRABY & Co., LIMITED,

FITZROY SQUARE,

ST. MARKS ROAD, LONDON.

DERIC ALGAR,

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Advertisers and the Public.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

(From our Overseas Edition.)

HONGKONG, 30th NOVEMBER.

Our last despatch was under date of 15th instant. The P. & O. steamer *Elwara*, conveying the English mails of 10th October, arrived here on the 22nd instant. The latest Telegrams brought on by her extend to the 26th October.

Imports.—We have no fresh arrivals to report. The business of the earlier part of the fortnight was excessively dull, but latterly the natives have shown more disposition to operate and the clearances have been on a fair scale. The prices of most Cotton-Manufactures have slightly given way, while those of Woollens and Worsteds goods have been maintained.

RAW COTTON.—A fair amount of business has been done throughout the fortnight and an advance of 50 cents to \$1 per picul has been established. Sales 7,700 bales.

COTTON YARN.—The smaller counts are inquired for and stocks being small, prices have not given way as is the case with the other numbers. Sales 280 bales.

GRAY SHIRTINGS.—A large business was done in 8½ lbs. but at lower prices, viz: \$3.60 to 3.65. 7½ lbs. being in short supply have not given way in value. Sales 20,000 pieces.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—There has been very little inquiry for the lower qualities. The stock of the higher is very small. T-Cloths continue in demand, the price of 6 lbs. is well maintained, while 7½ lbs. have receded about 10 cents per piece. Sales 12,000 pieces.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—A sale of 200 pieces 40 yards is noted at \$3.25; the article is scarce and much wanted.

DYED & FANCY COTTONS have been neglected.

LONG ELLS are inquired for, but have slightly given way in value. Sales 2,000 pieces.

SPANISH STRIPES.—A fair amount of business is reported at former quotations, Sales 800 pieces.

LASTINGS are in better demand and an advance has been established. Sales 420 pieces.

CAMLETS.—About 420 pieces SS were sold at \$20.25, besides this no business has transpired.

METALS.—A fair business has been done in Nalrod at about former quotations, other kinds of Iron are dull of sale. Steel a sale of 1,000 tons of German has taken place at \$3.80 per tub. Lead is neglected. Tin Plates are out of demand. Quicksilver being asked.

COALS.—There is less demand and stocks are large, notwithstanding higher prices are being asked.

RICE.—Very little has been done, but prices are steady and the new crop turning out to be below the average, an advance is looked for; a few shipments were despatched hence to Japan.

QUOTATIONS.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a

24, ... \$190.00 a 195.00

No. 28 a 32, ... 200.00 a 215.00

No. 38 a 42, ... 240.00 a 250.00

Shirtings grey, 7 lbs., ... 3.30 a 3.45

8½ lbs., ... 3.40 a 3.70

9 a 10 12 lbs., ... 3.30 a 3.60

Shirtings white, 5½ a 6

reed, ... 4.00 a 5.40

64 a 66 reed, ... 4.00 a 4.25

68 a 72, ... 4.40 a 5.20

T-Cloths, 6 a 6½ lbs.,

32 in., ... 2.60 a 2.75

7 lbs., ... 3.00 a 3.15

8½ lbs., ... 4.15 a 4.25

Shirtings white spotted,

4.20 a 4.50

Shirtings dyed, ... 4.90 a 5.50

Turkey Red Shirtings,

3 lbs., ... 3.50 a 3.85

Brocades white, ... 4.10 a 4.40

Colored, ... 4.90 a 5.50

Damasks, ... 8.00 a 9.00

Chintzes, scarlet, ... 2.75 a 3.10

Assorted, ... 2.70 a 2.90

Handkerchiefs, ... 0.80 a 1.15

Raw Cotton, Bengal,

19.00 a 23.00

Shanghai, ... 23.00 a 24.50

Tientsin, ... 21.50 a 22.50

Spanish stripes, scarlet,

0.95 a 1.10

Assorted, ... 0.80 a 1.05

Medium, Ladies, and

Habit Cloths, ... 1.50 a 2.65

Long Ells, H scarlet,

12.00 a 11.00

H scarlet, ... 9.00 a 9.50

H scarlet, ... 11.20 a 11.50

H scarlet, ... 9.50 a 9.75

Camlets, S, ... 21.00 a 21.50

SS, ... 19.50 a 21.50

BBB, ... 23.00 a 24.00

Dutch, ... 28.00 a 32.00

Lastings, ... 18.00 a 19.00

Blankets, 7 a 12 lbs.,

3.50 a 6.20

Metals, Iron Nail Rod,

Round bar, square

2.70 a 3.00

Lead, ... 3.20 a 3.50

Wire, ... 7.00 a 8.00

Lead, ... 6.10 a 6.60

Tin-Plates, ... 6.20 a 6.60

Steel, ... 3.50 a 5.00

Quicksilver, ... 67.00 a 68.00

Coals, English, ... 12.00 a 13.00

Welsh, ... 8.00 a 9.00

Australian,

Strait Produce, ...

Rattans, ... 2.80 a 5.30

Pepper, white, ... 10.50 a 11.00

Black, ... 6.40 a 6.50

Butel Nut, ... 2.80 a 4.60

Sandalwood, ... 3.50 a 14.00

Rangoon, ... 1.90 a 2.10

Aracani, ... 1.85 a 2.10

Sium, ... 2.00 a 2.15

Saugon, ... 2.00 a 2.30

FROM SHARP & Co's BULLION AND

EXCHANGE CIRCULAR.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

GOLD.—The price of Gold passing

through the colony has been larger than

usual. The arrivals amount to \$748,000 and

the total exported, including last Mail and

excluding this, is \$618,000.

SILVER.—The total received, principally

from Shanghai en route to India, is

\$844,000, and that sent away, inclusive

and exclusive as above, is \$850,000.

DOLLAR CURRENCY.—It is to be hoped,

that the trifling advance in the rupee rate

on India may tend to attract attention

again to the old method of remittance,

which has been for so long a time discour-

aged by advances thence. There have come

to hand from the Coast at Calcutta \$410,000.

Of these about a lac are in Peruvian dols;

and there have been sent away, almost

entirely to India, \$660,000. These remit-

tances of Peruvian coin are for the purchase

of Chinese Coolies, and now frequently

take the place of the credits, which were

more generally used. In view however of

recent painful revelation, the feeling is

widely entertained, that it is a discredit to

be connected with the Coolie trade in any

way however remote or indirect, or to de-

rive profit from the means, by which it is

carried on.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a very

slight advance in rates, chiefly owing to

the business done in the North. Local

transactions have been upon a smaller scale.

DISCOUNT & MORTGAGES.—Discount is

easier, money having been placed at 8 per

cent. Money is wanted on Mortgage at

extreme rates, say 12 per cent. The value

of property however is not proportionably

affected; a worthless house in the China

quarter having nothing at all to recommend

it but locality, and having only fourteen

feet frontage, realizing yesterday by pub-

lication \$6,700.

SHARES.—Bank are rather better, and

China Traders also. In others but very

little has been done.

EXCHANGE.—

On London, 6 months' sight,

Bank, ... 4/6

Credits, ... 4/7

Commissariat Bills, 30 days' sight, 4/5

do. Calcutta, 30 days' sight, Rs. 223

On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 220

Bombay, 3, ... Rs. 220

Shanghai, 30 days' sight, Tls. 74

Bar Silver, ... 11 per cent. pm.

Sycee, ... 8½ per cent. pm.

Gold Leaf, ... \$23.15 per tael.

Japanese Nobos, ... \$53.40 per 100.

Discounts, ... 8 per cent.

Hongkong & S. hae Banking

Co. Shares, old, ... par

Do. new, ... 1 per cent. dis.

Hongkong and Whampoa

Dock Co., old, ... 20 per cent. pm.

Do. Do., ... 13 per cent. dis.

Union Dock Company, ... 18 per cent. dis.

Hongkong, Canton and

Macao Steam, ... 8 per cent. dis.

Hongkong Gas Company, 10 per cent. pm.

nominal.

China Traders' Insurance, 6 per cent. pm.

OPIMUM.—Quotations are: Patna, \$600;

Bonares, \$595; Malwa, \$780; Turkey,

\$475, all descriptions have receded very

nearly to what they were at the beginning

of the month. In Bengal Drug there has

been but little speculation. Malwa began

to decline immediately after departure of

the Queen, and has since been going way

daily; \$775 is the lowest point touched,

